The Effects of Parent Education and Skill Training Program on Stress of Mothers of Children with Autism

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Abstract

Parent of children with autism face challenges placing them at risk for high level of stress and other negative psychological outcomes. Involvement of parents in implementing intervention strategies designed to help their children can reduce these negative outcomes.

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the impact of Parent Education and Skill Training Program...
(PESTP) on reducing stress of mothers with preschool children with autism. 21 mothers of children aged 3-7 years participated in this study. They were randomly allocated to experimental and control group; participants in the latter group received eleven sessions of training with the PESTP. All participants completed Parenting Stress Index (PSI) at pre and post-training and after a 70-day follow-up. Data obtained from this study analyzed by repeated measures analysis of variance. The results showed that training with the PESTP reduced maternal stress (p<0.05). This finding confirms the effectiveness of parent training in reducing stress of mothers of children with autism.

Keywords: Autism, Parenting stress, Parent education and skill training program.
Abstract
The present study was designed to evaluate the impact of training of Pivotal Response Treatment (PRT) to the mothers of autistic children on family functioning. Statistical population included all mothers of autistic children in Tehran.

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Abstract
The present study was designed to evaluate the impact of training of Pivotal Response Treatment (PRT) to the mothers of autistic children on family functioning. Statistical population included all mothers of autistic children in Tehran.
Twenty mothers selected as study sample by means of non-convenience sampling and randomly assigned to two control and experimental groups. Research design was pretest- post-test design with control group and follow-up. The experimental group was trained PRT for three months. Parents’ self-efficacy questionnaire, parental stress scale, family functioning and family satisfaction scale in this study were used as instruments for measuring family functioning. Results showed that training of PRT was significant to reduce maternal stress, increase self-efficacy and family functioning (p<0.05) and of no significant effect was observed in family satisfaction scale. PRT training was proved as effective in reducing stress and increasing self-efficacy and family functioning. It is recommended that this training, along with conventional methods in the field of autism benefited mothers because it could improvement family functioning.

Keywords: Pivotal Response Treatment, Parental Stress, Parental Self-Efficacy, Family Satisfaction, Family Functioning, Autism.
The Effectiveness of Coping-Therapy in Mothers on the Aggressive Behaviors of their Mentally Retarded Children

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Abstract
This study evaluates the effectiveness of Coping-Therapy in mothers of moderate to severe mentally retarded children's aggressive behaviors in Qom during 2009. Participants were mothers with moderate to severe mentally retarded children who have been registered in a daily care-training rehabilitation center under supervision of Qom's Welfare Organization during 2009. Forty mothers and their children with moderate to severe mental retardation were selected consecutively and divided into two groups randomly.
The design was semi experimental and aggressive behaviors were recorded based on a researcher-made check list.
Coping-Therapy's protocol (Agha Yoosefi, 1999) administered on mothers. Repeated measures of ANOVA was applied to analyze the data.
Results showed that Coping-Therapy of mothers reduces Aggressive Behaviors of their moderate to severe mentally retarded children.

**Keywords:** Coping-Therapy, Moderate to Severe Mentally Retarded Children, Aggression, Mothers.
A Study of the Relationship Between the Family Function Dimensions and Self-Regulation in Children

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Abstract

Self-regulation is one of the most basic concepts in learning. The aim of present study was to examine the prediction of self-regulation (metacognitive strategy, cognitive strategy, motivation) by family functions. The sample included 397 (207 girls and 190 boys) students selected stratified random from different high schools of Shiraz city. Self-regulation scale and Family Assessment Device were used in this study.

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Cornbach's alpha coefficient was calculated in order to determine the reliability of the measures. The results showed acceptable reliability and validity of the instruments. The results of multiple regression revealed that affective responsiveness is a significant predictor for metacognitive strategies and family roles is significant predictor for cognitive strategies. Also the results showed that emotional functioning is a significant predictor for motivation.

**Keywords:** Family Functioning, Self-Regulation, Gender.

روایی مقياسها از روش تحلیل عامل و پابایی آن‌ها به روش ضریب آلفای کرونباخ بررسی شد، نتایج حاکی از روایی و پابایی قابل قبولی برای ابزارها بود. با استفاده از تحلیل رگرسیون جندگانه به شیوه همزمان قابلیت پیش‌بینی ابعاد کارکرد خانواده برای ابعاد خودتنظیمی فرزندان مورد بررسی قرار گرفت. یافته‌ها نشان دادند که پاسخگویی عاطفی پیش‌بینی کننده فراشاخیت فرزندان بود و نقش‌های قابلیت پیش‌بینی شاخات فرزندان را دارد. همچنین کارکرد هیجانی خانواده پیش‌بینی کننده انجیش فرزندان است.

کلیدواژه‌ها: کارکرد خانواده، خودتنظیمی، جنسیت.
The Effect of Family Variables on Information Rate of Guidance School Female Students about Maturity Health

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to study the effect of family variables on information rate of students about maturity health. This research has been done in two quantity and quality method. First in phenomenological approach, 25 adolescent were interviewed about experiences of maturity career through purposeful sample with in-depth interview then study on 400 of guidance school female students by using of “descriptive-Survey” method and self-administered questionnaire in Eastern Azarbayejan Province.
Study units were selected using "gregarious Sampling" method. Measurement tools were reported using "Kronbach Alpha Test" with a coefficient of 0.95. According to the findings of this study, information rate of students about all aspect of maturity health is average. Also there is significant relationship between income, parents’ education level and information rate. A significant difference between students information rate according to habitat, fathers occupation and source of information found. Multivariate regression explained 62 percent of dependent variable’s variance; also mothers’ education level was the strongest predictor.

**Keywords:** information, family variables, maturity health, adolescent girls, phenomenology.

پژوهش‌ها: آگاهی، متغیرهای خانوادگی، بهداشت بلوغ، دختران نوجوان، بودارشناسی.
Abstract
It is obvious, most of population of our country consists of teenagers & youth and success of this large group in near future, strongly depends on their official & institutional education. Meanwhile all know that the issue of children’s success is the main and inseparable concern of families and education authorities of each country. Most experts in the area of education regard relation of family members as an important factor for student’ education achievements.
همچنان افراد و گروه‌های کنترلی به این مهم پرداخته‌اند، اما همچنان این زخم کهنی، گاه خانواده‌ها را تا مرز اضطراب پیش برده و بالینی و مریبان را در مسیر خطر خود مایوس کرده است. پژوهش حاضر با هدف رسیدن به (طبقه مرجع) حاصل از داده‌ها در مورد "روابط خانوادگی" تأثیرگذار بر موفقیت و شکست تحصیلی دانش‌آموزان انجام گرفت. برای این منظور، 32 مشاورکننده و 14 دانش‌آموز سال اول متوسطه دریست‌اندیشی شهر شیراز، با استفاده از نمونه‌گیری هدفمند و تدوین تک اثبات شدها و از طریق مصاحبه‌های عمیق نیمه‌ساختاری‌ای، به روش طراحی‌های Corbin و Strauss پیشنهادی گذاری (باز‌محوری و انتخابی) است، مورد تجزیه و تحلیل قرار گرفتند. در مجموع 98 و در نهایت 56 کد اولیه از مصاحبه با مشاورکننده‌ها بسیار آماده و در مراحل بعدی تجزیه و تحلیل، طبقه‌بندی اصلی به نام "رابطه" بست آمده است. انتخاب وازه "رابطه" به معنای طبقه‌مرکزی به این دلیل بود که می‌توانست یک تجبه از غوناگونی‌های به پیش آمده یا داده‌ها را تبیین نماید. یافته‌ها حاصل از این پژوهش نشان دادند که روابط خانوادگی تأثیرگذار بر موفقیت و شکست تحصیلی دانش‌آموزان، عواملی چندگانه و درهم تبدیل، در نهایت نتایج نشان دادند، روابط اعضای خانواده با همی رفتار مستقل و خود دنبال کردن، روابط و تجربه یکدیگر در توقف و شکست تحصیلی دانش‌آموزان تأثیرگذار است. نتایج مختصر این گروه است و تضمین آنها به سایر گروه‌ها پایدار باشد احتمالاً صورت پذیرد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: گرایش تئوری، طبقه‌مرکزی، روابط خانوادگی، کدگذاری، دانش‌آموزان موفق و ناموفق.

Keywords: Grounded Theory, Core Variable, Family Relation, Coding, successful & unsuccessful students.
Investigation by Relation Between Affective Abuse and Personality Dimensions of Colledge Women Students

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T. Jookar

Abstract

In order to examin the relationship between personality dimensions of affective abuse in women students (single and married) of Imam Khomeini International university in Qazvin, 400 students of this university selected by multistage-raceme random method. In order to measure the personality dimensions and degree of affective abuse of women, scales of

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چکیده:

به منظور بررسی رابطه ابعاد شخصیتی و سواد استفاده عاطفی در دانشجویان زن (مجرد و متاهل) دانشگاه بین‌المللی امام خمینی قزوین، 400 نفر از دانشجویان دانشگاه به شیوه تصادفی خوش‌های چند مرحله‌ای انتخاب شدند. برای اندازه‌گیری ابعاد شخصیتی و میزان سواد استفاده عاطفی از زبان به ترتیب از مقياس‌های پنج عامل برگ شخصیت و سواد استفاده عاطفی بهره گرفته شد.

نویسندگان: سیدعلی محمد موسوی، عبدالجواد احمدی، طاهره جوکار

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five big factors of personality and affective abuse were used respectively. In analysis of data, after doing descriptive steps, and for measuring the relationship of personality dimensions and affective abuse, multiple regression analysis test was used and in order to comparison of single and married students, we used independent t-test. The findings of this study indicated that personality dimensions has relationship with affective abuse. Married students more abused single students and in terms personality dimensions, they are different only in two dimensions of neuroticism and openness against experiences, with single students too, and in order 3 dimensions of personality, there is no difference between them.

**Keywords:** Personality dimensions, affective abuse, college women students (single & married).